



# EXPAND

## SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT

28 Howard Street Designed by D. & J. Jardine, 1872



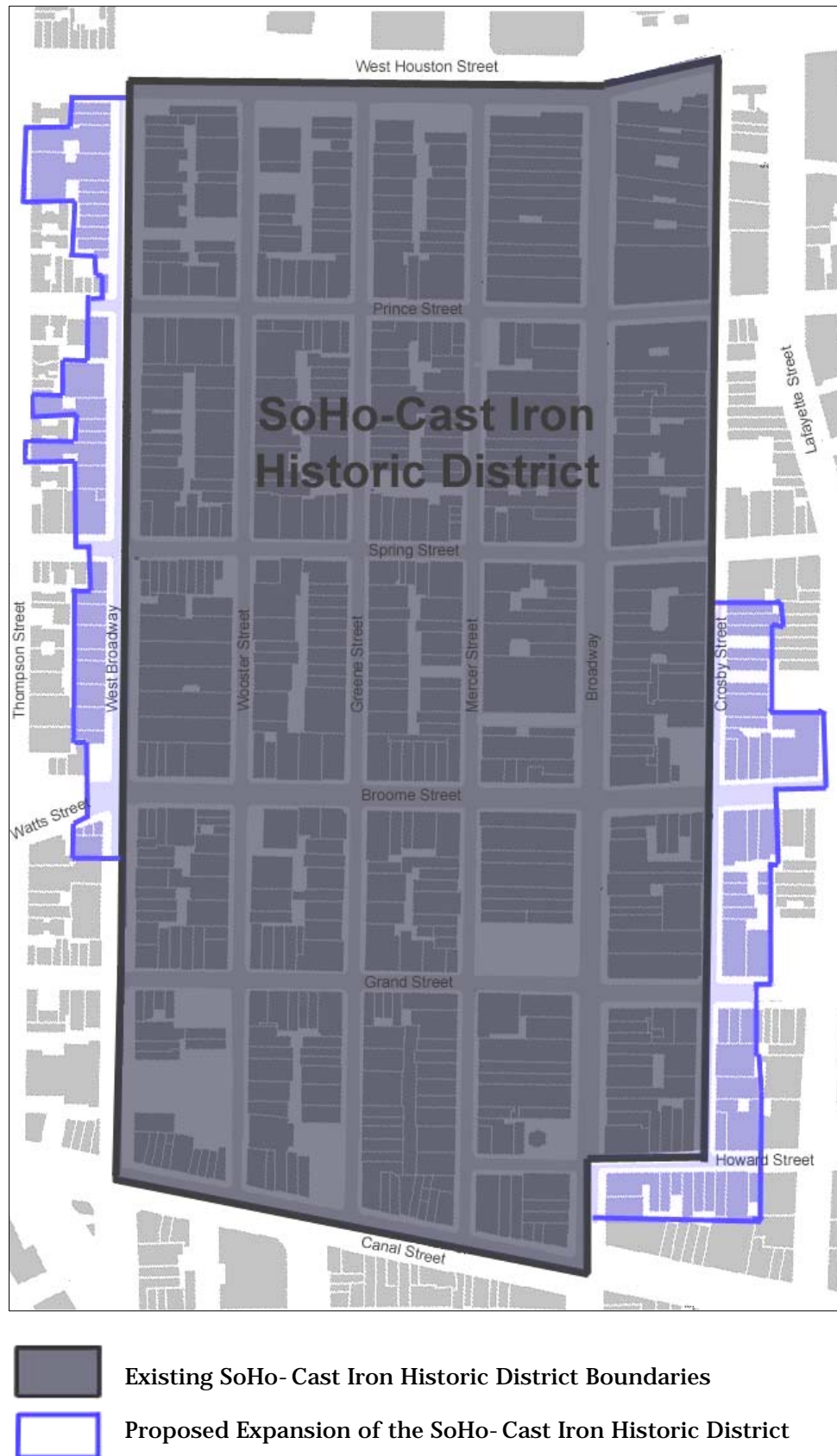
METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF  
THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY IN AMERICA  
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# THE PROPOSED SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXPANSION

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Introduction

Designated in 1973, the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District preserved the world's largest concentration of Victorian full and partial cast-iron-fronted facades in the world. Spurred by the work of the indefatigable Margot Gayle, the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District protected not only the area's cast-iron architecture, but also many outstanding masonry buildings. Over thirty years after designation, many of the cast-iron-fronted and masonry buildings in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District have been carefully restored, and the district is today one of New York City's most architecturally renowned neighborhoods.

While the designation of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District ensured the protection of 26 blocks of nineteenth-century commercial and industrial structures, many similar and landmark-worthy buildings are situated just outside of the district's boundaries. Indeed, the boundaries of the designated historic district do not reflect either the full complement of distinctive cast-iron-fronted buildings or the natural borders of the nineteenth-century commercial district that gave rise to this and other characteristic architecture. Not included within the historic district are the west side of West Broadway, the east side of Crosby Street, and portions of Howard, Broome, and Grand Streets east of Crosby Street. These areas are included in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District as listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, but today remain unprotected under the New York City Landmarks Law. The buildings along these outside edges of the historic district share similar architectural styles, materials, dates of construction, and integrity as the those within the historic district, and should be designated as an expansion to the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District.

The Survey of the Boundaries of the Historic District

Ever since the designation of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, Margot Gayle, one of the founding members of the Victorian Society in America, has been concerned about the future of the cast-iron-fronted buildings that were excluded from the district's boundaries. About a year ago, she asked the Preservation Committee of the Victorian Society's Metropolitan Chapter to survey the cast-iron-fronted buildings on the periphery of the historic district. Through this examination, the Committee discovered that the undesignated edges of SoHo contain many outstanding and landmark-worthy masonry buildings in addition to its cast-iron-fronted buildings. Therefore, the Committee decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of the unprotected buildings of SoHo to see how the historic district could and should be expanded to better reflect and protect the entirety of this historic commercial neighborhood.

The Proposed Expansion

The Committee's complete survey of the unprotected buildings on the outside edges of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District (included in this submission) proves that the historic district's boundaries are indeed arbitrary and the buildings on the district's eastern and western edges are worthy of inclusion in an expanded historic district. After careful analysis, the Committee determined that the district should be expanded to the west to include the west side of West Broadway from south of Broome Street (362 West

Broadway being the southern-most building) to the south side of West Houston Street. To the east, the Committee recommends that the district be expanded to include all the buildings along the east side of Crosby Street from where the street begins at Howard Street to south of Spring Street (61-63 Crosby Street being the northern-most building). The expansion to the east should also include the buildings on the south side of Howard Street from where the street begins at Broadway to just east of Lafayette Street (15 Howard Street being the eastern-most building). In addition, the boundary to the east should take in 22-26 Howard Street on the north side of the street; 424-426 Broadway; 135 and 137 Grand Street; 419-421 and 423 Broome Street on the south side of the street; and 416-422, 424, and 426 Broome Street on the north side of the street. (See map for more details.) In total, the proposed SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District Expansion includes 72 buildings (nine of which are cast-iron-fronted) and one vacant lot.

#### The Importance of Broader Boundaries for the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District

As a matter of principle, historic districts should include both sides of a street. (Except in those extreme cases like Houston Street and Canal Street where the streets are unusually wide and clearly divide two distinct neighborhoods.) Both West Broadway and Crosby Street are relatively narrow and have a similar character on either side of the street. Only including one side of the street for West Broadway and Crosby Street – especially when both sides of these streets contain buildings of the same period, materials, quality, and architectural style – destroys the inherent cohesiveness of the area. With development regulated within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, it is those buildings on the outside edges that are most at risk for inappropriate redevelopment. It is fortunate that over thirty years after the designation of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, the areas that should have originally been included within the boundaries of the district, but which were excluded, still retain much architectural integrity. These areas still closely relate to the historic district, but there is no guarantee that this existing cohesiveness will last for long. Only by expanding the boundaries of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District can the entirety of this unique and important neighborhood be preserved.

#### Similarities of the Buildings on the Historic District's Edges to Those within the District

The commonalities of commercial history, building types, architectural styles, architects, and owners justify the inclusion of the buildings on the now-excluded periphery in an expanded historic district. Like the buildings in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, the buildings in the proposed expansion were built primarily in the post-Civil War period as functional store-and-loft and warehouse buildings. For instance, the building at 22-26 Howard Street was built in 1864-65 by architect Detlef Lienau as a warehouse for the company Noel & Saurel, manufacturers of French and Belgium plate glass. Along the western edge of the district, architect Robert Mook's 1870-71 store-and-loft building at 418-420 West Broadway was used by a company manufacturing and storing fruit syrups. Nearby, architects D. & J. Jardine's 1880-81 store-and-loft building at 474-478 West Broadway was used as a warehouse, sales office, and shipping center for a paper company.

The buildings outside the historic district's western and eastern boundaries also share the same architectural characteristics, quality, and styles as those buildings within the district.



In fact, in one instance, a building excluded from designation, 29 Howard Street, is identical to another building, 34 Howard Street, located just across the street and within the designated historic district. Both buildings were built in 1868 to the design of Renwick & Sands for owner Edward Mathews. The other buildings within the proposed expansion include both wonderful cast-iron-fronted buildings, such as D. & J. Jardine's 28 Howard Street (1872) and John H. Whitenack's 392-394 West Broadway (1872-73), and extraordinary masonry buildings, like Oscar Searle's 468-472 West Broadway (1883) and Samuel A. Warner's 428-432 Broadway (1889). Architectural styles, ranging from French Second Empire to Romanesque Revival and Italianate, are found both within and along the outside edges of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District.

Moreover, the buildings both inside and outside the district along West Broadway and Crosby Street share many major late-nineteenth-century commercial architects. For instance, Robert Mook designed seven buildings along West Broadway for wealthy SoHo real estate owner Amos R. Eno. These include the cast-iron-fronted buildings at 427 and 429 West Broadway (1872), the marble-fronted 431 West Broadway (1872), and the brick with stone trim building at 411 West Broadway (1888), all on the east side of the street within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. On the western side of West Broadway, outside of the historic district and just across the street from the aforementioned designated buildings, Mook designed two masonry buildings at 418-420 West Broadway (1870-71) and 426-428 West Broadway (1883-84). One block to the south, Mook's cast-iron-fronted 386-388 West Broadway (1870-71) rivals the outstanding buildings located within the historic district.

Architects D. & J. Jardine, who were known for their creative designs, particularly in cast iron, also designed many buildings in the historic district as well as in the proposed extension. Their designated SoHo buildings include the marble-fronted 540 Broadway (1867), which runs through the block with a façade on the west side of Crosby Street; the stone building at 458 Broome Street (1867); the cast-iron-fronted building at 212 Mercer Street (1879); 99 Spring Street, a brick building with an iron storefront (1871); and two brick buildings at 108-110 and 112-114 Wooster Street (1889), both built for Amos R. Eno. Their two buildings on the outside edges of the SoHo historic district include the cast-iron-fronted building on the northeast corner of Howard and Crosby Streets (28 Howard Street, 1872). This is a particularly striking design, as significant as their other buildings within the historic district. Likewise, D. & J. Jardine's building at 423 Broome Street (1883-84) is an outstanding and remarkably intact brick and terra cotta store-and-loft building.

Detlef Lienau, one of mid-nineteenth-century New York's most preeminent architects and one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects, designed only one building within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District – the brick, stone, and iron building at 129-131 Greene Street. Research into the buildings on the district's edges uncovered that Lienau also designed 22-26 Howard Street, an L-shaped masonry building with facades on both Howard and Crosby Streets. This design by Lienau has been described as having elements of French rationalism and Neo-Grec, and is incredibly pioneering for its early date, 1864-65. Therefore the building is one of the most significant in the area.

Other major nineteenth-century commercial architects who designed buildings both inside the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District and in the proposed extension include Samuel A. Warner, Renwick & Sands, George F. Pelham, Louis Korn, Isaac F. Duckworth, Griffith Thomas, and John B. Snook, among others.

### Conclusion

Whatever the reasons for the exclusion of the west side of West Broadway, the east side of Crosby Street, and the eastern portions of Howard, Grand, and Broome Streets, there is no doubt that these streetscapes are integral parts of the historic SoHo neighborhood, and should be part of the historic district. The buildings within the proposed extension are just as significant as those within the district. Moreover, even without the protection of the New York City Landmarks Law, most of the buildings' significant architectural features still remain amazingly intact. However, without an expanded SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, there is no way to guarantee that these remarkable buildings will remain in the good condition they are today. The time has come for the boundaries of the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District to encompass the entire historic neighborhood, incorporating the highly important masonry and cast-iron-fronted buildings on the historic district's edges.

**OUTSTANDING BUILDINGS**

**Within the**

**PROPOSED EXPANSION TO THE**

**SOHO-CAST IRON**  
**HISTORIC DISTRICT**



## 424-426 Broadway



Architect Henry Engelbert designed this store-and-loft building in the French Second Empire style in 1868 for owner E. S. Higgins. Despite its haggard appearance, the building's masonry features and detailing above the first floor are for the most part intact. The northern-most bay of window openings has been filled in, but could be restored.

## 428-432 Broadway



Located at the southeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, 428-432 Broadway was built in 1888-89 to the design of architect Samuel A. Warner as a store-and-loft building.



## 27 Howard Street



Architect Samuel A. Warner designed this cast-iron-fronted store-and-loft building in 1888 for owner Samuel Inslee. Warner's design mixes elements of the Neo-Grec with Queen Anne accents. Although the cornice has been removed and a sixth floor insensitively added, the building's cast iron is intact, and some early window sashes remain.

## 29 Howard Street



Built to the design of architects Renwick & Sands, this half-cast-iron and half-masonry building is identical to 34 Howard Street, which is within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. Both 29 and 34 Howard Street were built in 1868 for owner Edward Mathews. The designation report for the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District provides an extensive description of 34 Howard Street, referring to it as “an unusually distinguished structure to have been erected on such a short side street as this” and stating that its two-story cast-iron storefront is particularly rare, especially for the building’s early date. The report states, “This cast-iron second floor seems odder when it is considered that the detailing of the marble façade above is nearly as elaborate as the cast-iron section. In most instances cast iron was used for an inexpensive imitation of intricate stonework.”

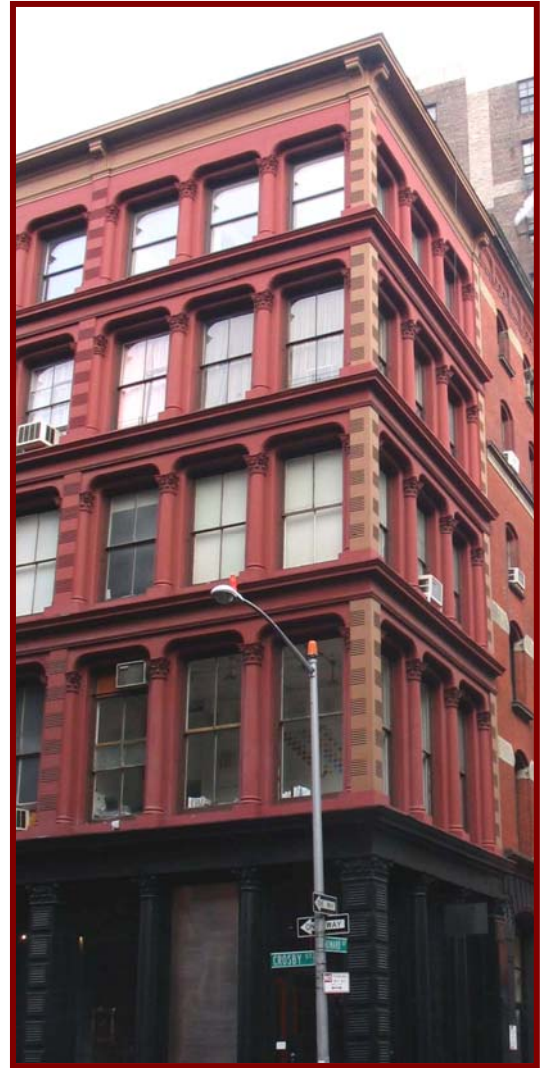
## 22-26 Howard Street



Built in 1864-65 to the design of architect Detlef Lienau, 22-26 Howard Street is an L-shaped building with facades on both Howard Street (pictured right) and Crosby Street (pictured left). Lienau was one of mid-nineteenth-century New York's most preeminent architects. His design for 22-26 Howard Street has been described as having elements of French rationalism and Neo-Grec and is pioneering for its early date. The building was constructed as a warehouse for owner Noel & Saurel, manufacturers of French and Belgium plate glass. An addition was constructed c. 1870.



## 28 Howard Street



Architects D. & J. Jardine designed this building with two full cast-iron facades in 1872 for owner F.G. Frazer. On Crosby Street (pictured left), D. & J. Jardine divided the building's twelve-bay, Italianate/Neo-Grec facade into three sections by incorporating unusual panels of horizontal reeding. The result is a striking and lively façade that stands out on the street. D. & J. Jardine, although relatively unknown today, was one of the most creative architectural firms in the post-Civil War era. Their numerous buildings include several designated masonry and cast-iron-fronted buildings in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. 28 Howard Street was sensitively restored circa 2004 and is in excellent condition.

## 134-140 Grand Street



Situated at the northeast corner of Crosby Street, 134-140 Grand Street has two full cast-iron facades designed in 1869 in the French Second Empire style by architect William Field & Son. The Trustees of Masonic Hall Asylum Fund purchased the site in 1865 from the Grand Street Presbyterian Church in order to raise revenue for a planned asylum, which opened years later in the 1890s in Utica. Although the Department of Buildings' records indicate that the original owner was Charles Hastings, it is likely that the fund leased the building to Hastings. The building was occupied by many different businesses who leased the space. In the 1960s, much of detailing on the mansard roof, including the elaborate dormers, bull's-eye windows, urn, and finials, was removed. More recently in 2004, the mansard roof was partially restored with faux slate shingles.



## 419-421 Broome Street



Architect Griffith Thomas designed this cast-iron-fronted building in 1873 for owner H. J. Newman. Thomas's Italianate/French Second Empire design makes delightful use of Corinthian columns and balustrades. The building's outstanding cornice features a segmental-arch pediment and decorative urns at each end. The building was carefully and sensitively restored in the early 2000s and is in excellent condition.

## 423 Broome Street



Architects D. & J. Jardine designed this brick and terra cotta store-and-loft building in 1883-84 for owner Scovill Manufacturing. D. & J. Jardine, although relatively unknown today, was one of the most creative architectural firms in the post-Civil War era. Their numerous buildings include several designated masonry and cast-iron-fronted buildings in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District.

## 425-427 Broome Street



At the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, 425-27 Broome Street was designed in 1874 in the Neo-Grec style by architect Edward H. Kendall. The building, which recently underwent a restoration, has a full cast-iron façade on Broome Street. The twelve-bay façade on Crosby Street has pairs of cast-iron bays flanking eight brick central bays with cast-iron window lintels. The building was sensitively restored in 2005-06.



## 426 and 428 Broome Street



Although 426 and 428 Broome Street look like one unified building, they were actually built as two separate buildings and designed by two separate architects. 426 Broome Street (right) was designed in 1869 by architect Griffith Thomas for owner E.J. King. 428 Broome Street (left) was constructed in 1868-69 and designed by architect Isaac F. Duckworth for owner F.M. Pyser. The buildings are nearly identical, although 428 Broome Street's cornice is more elaborate, featuring a broken pediment and numerous brackets.

## 378-380 West Broadway



This cast-iron-fronted store-and-loft building was designed in 1873 by architect Edward H. Kendall. The Italianate-style cast-iron elements were manufactured by J. L. Jackson Brothers.

## 386-388 West Broadway



This cast-iron-fronted building was designed in the Italianate style by architect Robert Mook. It is one of seven buildings Mook designed on West Broadway for wealthy SoHo real estate owner Amos R. Eno. While four of the buildings are on the east side of the street and therefore located within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, 386-388 West Broadway remains undesignated. The building was completed in 1871, one year after all of the buildings on the west side of West Broadway (then Laurens Street) were demolished when the street was widened to accommodate the elevated train. The building's cast iron was manufactured by Novelty Iron Works in Brooklyn.



## 392-394 West Broadway



Architect John H. Whitenack designed this cast-iron-fronted building in the Italianate/French Second Empire style for owner Jeremiah W. Dimick. The building's cornice proudly displays the date of the building – 1872. The building's cast iron was possibly manufactured by the foundry Boyce & McIntire and incorporates many castings identical to those found on 422 West Broadway, also manufactured by Boyce & McIntire and designed by Whitenack. Carefully restored in 2005, 392-394 West Broadway is in excellent condition.



## 418-420 West Broadway



418-420 West Broadway is one of seven buildings along West Broadway designed by Robert Mook for wealthy SoHo real estate owner, Amos R. Eno. While four of the buildings are on the eastern side of the street and therefore within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, the buildings along the west side of West Broadway, including 418-420 West Broadway, remain undesignated. Constructed in 1870, 418-420 West Broadway was used by a company that manufactured and stored fruit syrups. Between 1883 and 1889, an addition on Thompson Street was built by builder James Rice.

## 422 West Broadway



A cast-iron-fronted building designed in 1873 in the Italianate style by architect John H. Whitenack. The building's cast iron was manufactured by the foundry Boyce & McIntire and incorporates many castings identical to those found on 392-394 West Broadway, also designed by Whitenack.



## 426-428 West Broadway



Constructed in 1883, this store-and-loft building is one of seven buildings on West Broadway designed by architect Robert Mook for wealthy SoHo real estate owner Amos R. Eno. Four of the buildings are on the eastern side of the street and therefore within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. However, the buildings along the west side of West Broadway, including the intact Neo-Grec 426-428 West Broadway, remain outside of the historic district, despite their clear connection to the history of SoHo.

## 468-472 West Broadway



Architect Oscar Searle's Romanesque Revival building at 468-472 West Broadway is one of the most outstanding masonry buildings in the proposed SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District Expansion. The building has facades on both West Broadway (pictured left) and Thompson Street (pictured right). Although both facades feature large, three-story archways, the West Broadway façade is clearly intended to be the primary façade, with stone ornamentation and a more elaborate corbelled brick cornice.



## 474-478 West Broadway



Architect D. & J. Jardine designed this brick store-and-loft building in 1880 for wealthy SoHo real estate owner, Amos R. Eno. The building's West Broadway façade (pictured left) features continuous stone lintels and sills, a central bay of blind windows, and a corbelled brick cornice with a central pediment. On Thompson Street (picture right), the building's façade is less ornamented, with simple lintels and sills and a modest cornice. Cast-iron elements remain on the ground floor on Thompson Street. The building was once used as a warehouse, sales office, and shipping center for a paper company. Although relatively unknown today, D. & J. Jardine was one of the most creative architectural firms in the post-Civil War era. Their numerous buildings include several designated masonry and cast-iron-fronted buildings in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District.

**NOTES ON RESEARCH**Research Methods

The Preservation Committee of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Victorian Society in America sought to collect basic historic research for each of the 72 buildings in the proposed expansion to the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. Through the Department of Buildings' Docket Books, the Committee collected, when possible, the New Building Permit numbers, dates of construction, architects, original owners, and in some instances, information on major alterations. Some buildings, particularly along the eastern blocks of the extension, clearly pre-date the creation of the Department of Buildings (circa 1866), and the historic information for many of these buildings has not yet been determined.

During the research, the Committee discovered that in 1870, West Broadway, previously known as Laurens Street, was widened 25-feet to the west to accommodate the construction of the elevated train. Therefore, all of the buildings then located along the western side of West Broadway were either demolished or given new facades circa 1870. Because West Broadway has a complicated history, a brief history of the street is included with the building research.

A Brief History of West Broadway

Today, West Broadway runs from the World Trade Center site north to Houston Street (above Houston Street and north to Washington Square Park, the street's name becomes LaGuardia Place). Throughout the nineteenth century, the street went through a series of name changes, producing a challenge when researching the history of its buildings. According to the designation report for the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, the street that is today West Broadway was laid out prior to 1797 and given the name Laurens Street by 1799. Known for being an unsavory thoroughfare, the portion of Laurens Street above Canal Street was renamed South Fifth Avenue around 1870. City officials hoped to improve the reputation of the street by linking it to the upscale and elegant Fifth Avenue that ran in alignment with Laurens Street above Washington Square Park. It is likely that the name change did very little to improve the street's unsavory reputation, however, especially since the street was about to become even dirtier and darker with the arrival of the elevated railroad.

About the same time as the renaming of Laurens Street to South Fifth Avenue, plans were being made to run an elevated train up the street from around Chambers Street to West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. (At West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, the train turned west to Sixth Avenue, where it continued north to Central Park.) However, at only fifty feet wide, South Fifth Avenue was too narrow to accommodate both the elevated train and the city's carriage traffic. Therefore, circa 1870, the street was widened twenty-five feet to the west, resulting in the taking of a substantial portion of the private property along the west side of West Broadway. The buildings on the west side of the street were either demolished entirely and rebuilt or were partially demolished and given new facades. As a result, all of the building facades along the west side of West Broadway do not date any earlier than the 1870s.

Near the end of the nineteenth century, the street's name changed again. In 1896, South Fifth Avenue became West Broadway, which according to the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District designation report, was the name of the portion of the street south of Canal Street. The name West Broadway linked it with the area's foremost commercial thoroughfare, Broadway. Although West Broadway was much more industrial in character than Broadway, its name aimed to show that it was a major artery for the neighborhood. The name "West Broadway" begins to appear on Department of Buildings permits almost immediately after the name change; an April 1896 alteration permit for 416 West Broadway (building no longer extant) seems to be the first permit to indicate the street's new name.

Further complicating the research into the history of the buildings along West Broadway is the fact that the street's numbering system was changed each time its name changed. When named Laurens Street, the addresses began at the southern end of the street and increased as it ran north. However, when the name of the street changed to South Fifth Avenue, the thoroughfare was considered a southern extension to Fifth Avenue, and therefore, the address numbers started at the northern end of the street and increased as it ran south. The street's numbering system changed yet again when the street was renamed West Broadway, and the numbers again started at the southern end of the street and increased as it ran north. However, despite the fact that the address numbering systems for Laurens Street and West Broadway both increased from south to north, buildings which at one time had a Laurens Street address do not have the same West Broadway address. For instance, what is now 386-388 West Broadway (1870-71, Robert Mook), is listed as 73-75 Laurens Street on its New Building Permit. The building now at 392-394 West Broadway, designed by architect John H. Whitenack just a year later in 1872, is listed as 154-156 South Fifth Avenue on its New Building Permit. Likewise, the building now known as 462 West Broadway, was 141 Laurens Street when it was designed in 1870 by G. Bush, and later became 96 South Fifth Avenue. When determined from the building permits, the previous addresses are provided in the catalogue.

Another complication when researching the buildings along West Broadway is that the building permits issued in the final weeks of 1870 are numbered as though the Department of Buildings had issued them in 1871. For instance, the aforementioned 386-388 West Broadway was issued New Building Permit number 75-1871, although the permit was actually issued on December 20, 1870. It is not known why the Department of Buildings chose to issue these 1871 permits in December 1870.




Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	424-426	Broadway	209	1001-1002	659-1868	1868-69	Henry Engelbert	E.S. Higgins	First class store/loft	
	428-432	Broadway	209	5	465-1888	1888-89	Samuel A. Warner	Estate of Letitia A. Poillon	First class store/loft	aka 37 Howard Street
	15	Howard Street	209	19		pre-1867	TBD	TBD		
	21-23	Howard Street	209	28		pre-1871	TBD	Daniel Devlin	Store and loft building	
	25	Howard Street	209	12		pre-1867	TBD	TBD		










Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	27	Howard Street	209	11	1570-1888	1888-89	Samuel A. Warner	Samuel Inslee	First class store/loft; cast-iron front	
	29	Howard Street	209	1101-1102	452-1868	1868	Renwick & Sands	Edward Mathews	First class store/loft; partial cast-iron front	Identical to 34 Howard Street, within the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, also designed by Renwick & Sands in 1868 for Edward Mathews
	31	Howard Street	209	34		TBD	TBD	TBD		
	33	Howard Street	209	8		TBD	TBD	TBD		

Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	35	Howard Street	209	7	263-1868	1868	Edward Wall	William Watson	Warehouse	
	22-26	Howard Street	233	30		1864-65/c. 1870	Detlef Lienau	Noel & Saurel	Warehouse	Addition built c. 1870
	28	Howard Street	233	33	182-1872	1872	D. & J. Jardine	F.G. Frazer	First class store/loft; cast-iron fronts	
	133	Grand Street	233	8		TBD	TBD	TBD		aka 19 Crosby Street
	135	Grand Street	233	9	64-1893	1893-94	Neville & Bagge	Alex A. Jordan	First class store/ factory	

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Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	137	Grand Street	233	10	147-1911	1911	George F. Pelham	133 West 19 Street Company	Store/loft	
	134-140	Grand Street	473	51	940-1869	1869	William Field & Son	Charles Hastings/Masonic Hall Asylum Fund	Cast-iron fronts	
	419-421	Broome Street	473	36	275-1873	1873	Griffith Thomas	H.J. Newman	First class store/loft; cast-iron front	
	423	Broome Street	473	35	722-1883	1883-84	D. & J. Jardine	Scovill Mfg. Co.	First class store/loft	
	425-427	Broome Street	473	33	247-1874	1874	Edward H. Kendall	Estate of William Bloodgood	First class store/loft; cast-iron front	




Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	416-422	Broome Street	482	37	199-1893	1893-94	John T. Williams	John T. Williams	Warehouse	
	424	Broome Street	482	41	445-1896	1896-97	Louis Korn	Henry Corn	Second class store/loft	
	426	Broome Street	482	1	26-1869	1869	Griffith Thomas	E.J. King	First class store/loft	
	428	Broome Street	482	1	808-1868	1868-69	Isaac F. Duckworth	F.M. Pyser	First class store/loft	
	430	Broome Street	482	44		1896	TBD	TBD		aka 39 Crosby Street; date inscribed on building detail at corner.






Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	9-11	Crosby Street	233	2	254-1945	1945-46	Harold G. Abbey	Manhattan Brass Inc.	Storage building	
	13-17	Crosby Street	233	4	434-1901	1901	Charles Abbott French	T.M. Olsen	Store/loft	
	31	Crosby Street	473	28		TBD	TBD	TBD		
	33	Crosby Street	473	29		TBD	TBD	TBD		
	35	Crosby Street	473	30		TBD	TBD	TBD		





Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	37	Crosby Street	473	31		TBD	TBD	TBD		
	41	Crosby Street	482	1	808-1868	1868-69	Isaac F. Duckworth	F.M. Pyser	First class store/loft	
	43	Crosby Street	482	2	597-1888	1888	Alexander I. Finkle	John D. Karst, Jr.	First class store/loft	
	45-47	Crosby Street	482	3	1327-1895	1895-1896	George H. Anderson	Edward Judson	Factory	








Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	49	Crosby Street	482	5	1335-1891	1891-93	Oswald Wirz	Dennis P. Chesebro	First class store/loft	
	51	Crosby Street	482	32	103 060 394	2004				aka 204-210 Lafayette Street
	53	Crosby Street	482	7	1834-1889	1889-90	Horgan & Slattery	W.H. Raystone	Second class store/loft	
	55	Crosby Street	482	8	430-1905	1905-06	New York Edison Co.	New York Edison Co.	Powerhouse	
	57	Crosby Street	482	9					Vacant	





Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	59	Crosby Street	482	10	219-1909	1909	Charles M. Straub	Michael Briganti	Store/loft	
	61-63	Crosby Street	482	13	567-1873	1873-74	W. Joralemon (builder)	R.W. Woodworth	First class store/loft	
	362-364	West Broadway	476	71	852-1892	1892	William H. Hume	M. J. Mahony	Factory	Formerly 186-188 South Fifth Avenue
	366-368	West Broadway	476	70	Alt. 1633-1903	c.1870s/1903-04	Necarsulmer & West (1903)	Estate of S. Stirin (1903)	Lofts	Broome Street realigned c. 1903, and a new façade was constructed on Broome Street

Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	372-376	West Broadway	488	34	1029 59087- 2001	2001	Bridges & Lavin	Hay Henry Partner	Stores	aka 504-506 Broome
	378-380	West Broadway	488	32	370- 1873	1873-74	Edward H. Kendall	Jarvis Meade	First class store/loft; cast-iron front	Formerly 168-170 South Fifth Avenue; J.L. Jackson Brothers, founder.
	382-384	West Broadway	488	30	85- 1984	1984	Shapiro Lawn Assoc.	382 West Broadway Assoc.	Stores/restaurant	
	386-388	West Broadway	488	28	75- 1871	1870-71	Robert Mook	Amos R. Eno	Cast-iron front	Formerly 73-75 Laurens Street; James Rice, builder; Novelty Iron Works in Brooklyn, founder; the NB permit was issued on Dec. 20, 1870, even though it is numbered as if it was issued in 1871. For unknown reasons, the building permits issued in the final weeks of 1870 are numbered as if they had been issued in 1871. Construction for the building had begun earlier on Nov. 2, 1870.







Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	390	West Broadway	488	27		pre-1897	TBD	TBD		Alt 453-1897 for interior alterations and reinforce the building, listed as a factory; Alt. 96-1934 for "repairs after a fire; remove front wall at top floor and above and rebuild."
	392-394	West Broadway	488	25	692-1872	1872-73	John H. Whitenack	Jeremiah W. Dimick	First class store/loft; cast-iron front	Formerly 154-156 South Fifth Avenue; John H. Whitenack, builder; Boyce & McIntire, possible founder.
	396-398	West Broadway	488	23	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		Formerly 150-152 South Fifth Avenue; 396 was a 3-story stable in 1908; 398 dates to 1917.
	400	West Broadway	488	22	720-1870	1870	William Jose	J. Bon Dore	Third class tenement & stores	Formerly 87 Laurens Street; Rooftop addition after 1980s.










Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	402-404	West Broadway	488	21	142-1880	1880	John B. Snook	Catherine Llorilard Wolfe	First class store and loft building	aka 166-168 Spring Street
	408-410	West Broadway	502	38	204-1898	1898-99	Franklin Baylies	John Walker	6 story brick and stone warehouse	aka 165-169 Spring Street; Public building?
	412	West Broadway	502	37	73-1870	1871	J. A. Miller	William H. Fordham	3-story brick dwelling	Fomerly 95 Laurens Street; R. L. Patten, builder.
	414-416	West Broadway	502	35 & 36	496-1909/308-1913	1909/1913	Fredk Jacobsen	Elane H. Fuller	4-story brick store and lofts	

Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	418-420	West Broadway	502	4	793-1870	1870-71/ c.1883-89	Robert Mook	Amos R. Eno	First class store/loft	aka 94-96 Thompson Street; Formerly 101-103 Laurens Street and later 132-134 South Fifth Avenue; Thompson Street portion built between 1883-1889; James Rice, builder for the 1870 portion; West Broadway façade is a stone front.
	422	West Broadway	502	33	654-1873	1873-74	John H. White	Jeremiah W. Dimick	Cast-iron front	Boyce & McIntire, founder
	424	West Broadway	502	31	c. 1870-1874	TBD	TBD	TBD		Formerly 128 South Fifth Avenue; altered in 1875; in 1875 was a "French range factory"
	426-428	West Broadway	502	1001-1036	1137-1883	1883-84	Robert Mook	Amos R. Eno	First class store/loft	aka 102-104 Thompson Street; formerly 124-126 South Fifth Avenue



# The Proposed SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District Expansion

March 2006

Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	430-434	West Broadway	502	25	27-1986	1986	Arpad Baksa & Assoc.	430 West Broadway Assoiates	Office/Restaurant	
	436-442	West Broadway	502	23	746-1906	1906-07	Chas M. Straub	Pasquale Sauria	Store & Flats	aka 150-154 Prince Street
	448	West Broadway	516	38	575-1873	1873	William Jose	Beiling & Frey		aka 151 Prince Street (clearly built as part of a row at 151-159 Prince Street -date, architect, and owner information refers to 159 Prine Street); formerly 110 South Fifth Avenue; Alt. 653-1887 lists the building as a tenement; 1898 permit lists the building as a factory.
	450	West Broadway	516	37	102431 904-2000	2000-02	Frederic Zonsius (applicant)	John Saracco		

# The Proposed SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District Expansion

March 2006

Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	452	West Broadway	516	36	100090 296-1990	1990-91	Michael Barclay	Michael Barclay		
	454	West Broadway	516	35	100078 853-1990	1990	Paul Hinkley	Michael Barclay		
	456	West Broadway	516	34	100745 133-1993	1993-94	Michael Barclay	Michael Barclay		
	458	West Broadway	516	33		TBD	TBD	TBD		







Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	460	West Broadway	516	31	222-1894	1894	Walter G. Jones	Alfred Higny	5-story brick and iron warehouse	Formerly 98 South Fifth Avenue.
	462	West Broadway	516	31	666-1870	1870/post-1980s	G. Bush	T. Muchhalter	5-story brick tenement	Formely 141 Laurens Street and later 96 South Fifth Avenue; upper two floors date to post-1980s, perhaps under Alt. 5629-1990
	464	West Broadway	516	30		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Formerly 143 Laurens Street and later 95 South Fifth Avenue
	468-472	West Broadway	516	7		1883	Oscar Searle	TBD		aka 136-144 Thompson Street; formely 88-92 South Fifth Avenue; No NB found; date and architect from AIA Guide; by 1885, this was the headquarters of the Marvin Safe Company



Image	Address	Street	Block	Lot	NB	Year	Architect	Owner	Desc.	Notes
	474-478	West Broadway	516	26	600-1880	1880-81	D. & J. Jardine	Amos R. Eno	First class store/loft	aka 146-150 Thompson Street; in 1885, George McGibbin & Co. occupied the building.
	480-482	West Broadway	516	24 & 25		TBD	TBD	TBD		aka 89-91 West Houston Street

